

### **EXAMINER'S AMENDMENT**

An examiner's amendment to the record appears below. Should the changes and/or additions be unacceptable to applicant, an amendment may be filed as provided by 37 CFR 1.312. To ensure consideration of such an amendment, it MUST be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee.

Authorization for this examiner's amendment was given in a telephone interview with Ms. Sheryl Holloway, Reg.No. 37850 on December 6, 2010.

The claim amendments are indicated for Claims 31-60.

The application has been amended as follows:

#### **IN THE CLAIMS:**

1. (Previously presented) A computerized method comprising:

forming an access unit corresponding to a fragment of a multimedia description, the access unit being a network transmission data structure comprising a fragment update, the fragment update comprising a fragment update command that specifies a type of command for execution by a decoder to update the multimedia description; and forming an encoded data stream from the access unit.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the fragment update command is selected from the group consisting of add, delete, change, and reset commands.

3. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the fragment update further comprises a value.

4. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the fragment update further comprises a fragment reference wherein the fragment reference is a pointer to a fragment to be used by the fragment update command.

5. (Previously presented) The method of claim 4 wherein the fragment reference is a uniform resource identifier (URI).

6. (Previously presented) The method of claim 4 wherein the fragment reference is in XPath.

7. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the fragment update further comprises a payload.

8. (Original) The method of claim 4 wherein the fragment is in a first node.

9. (Original) The method of claim 8 wherein the fragment reference is in a second node and the first node and the second node are the same node.

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10. (Previously presented) The method of claim 9 wherein the first node and the second node are in a Moving Picture Experts Group (MPEG) multimedia description.

11. (Original) The method of claim 8 wherein the fragment reference is in a second node and the first node and the second node are different nodes.

12. (Previously presented) The method of claim 11 wherein the first node and the second node are in a Moving Picture Experts Group (MPEG) multimedia description.

13. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 further comprising:

determining if a multimedia description corresponding to the access unit has changed;

identifying a changed portion of the multimedia description and a corresponding access unit; and

forming the fragment update to correspond to the changed portion of the multimedia description.

14. (Original) The method of claim 1 further comprising:

associating the access unit with a partial description.

15. (Original) The method of claim 14 wherein the partial description comprises an instance of a descriptor.

16. (Original) The method of claim 1 further comprising:

associating the access unit with a reset point that contains a fragment that forms a complete description.

17. (Previously presented) The method of claim 4 wherein the fragment is stored on a different system than a system performing the method of claim 1.

18. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the access unit corresponds to a description, and further comprising:

transmitting the encoded data stream while the description is static.

19. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the access unit corresponds to a description, and further comprising:

transmitting the encoded data stream while the description is dynamic.

20. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 further comprising:

transmitting a data for decoding to a decoder.

21. (Original) The method of claim 20 wherein the data include schemas defining a description data to be transmitted.

22. (Previously presented) A computerized method comprising:

receiving an access unit corresponding to a fragment of a multimedia description, the access unit being a network transmission data structure comprising a fragment update, wherein the fragment update comprises a command and a first fragment reference, and wherein the first fragment reference is a pointer to a first referenced fragment in a first node, and the command specifies a type of command for execution by a decoder to update the multimedia description.

23. (Original) The method of claim 22 wherein the first referenced fragment is a partial description.

24. (Original) The method of claim 22 further comprising:

comparing the first referenced fragment to a stored fragment; and  
obtaining the stored fragment if the stored fragment is the first referenced fragment.

25. (Original) The method of claim 22 wherein the first fragment reference is in hyper-text transfer protocol (HTTP).

26. (Previously presented) The method of claim 22 wherein the access unit is a part of a Moving Picture Expert Group (MPEG) multimedia description.

27. (Original) The method of claim 22 further comprising:

identifying a second node which the command affects; and  
identifying a second fragment reference which the first fragment reference points to, wherein the second fragment reference points to the first referenced fragment.

28. (Original) The method of claim 22 wherein the fragment update further comprises a payload.

29. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein the second fragment reference points to a second referenced fragment within the first node, further comprising:

replacing the first fragment reference with a third fragment reference pointing to the second referenced fragment.

30. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein the second fragment reference points to a second referenced fragment within the first node, further comprising:

replacing the first fragment reference with a third fragment reference pointing to a third referenced fragment within the second node.

31. (Currently amended) A non-transitory computer-readable medium having executable instructions to cause a computer to perform a method comprising:

forming an access unit corresponding to a fragment of a multimedia description, the access unit being a network transmission data structure comprising a fragment

update, the fragment update comprising a fragment update command that specifies a type of command for execution by a decoder to update the multimedia description; and forming an encoded data stream from the access unit.

32. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 31, wherein the fragment update command is selected from the group consisting of add, delete, change, and reset commands.

33. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 31, wherein the fragment update further comprises a value.

34. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 31, wherein the fragment update command further comprises a fragment reference, and wherein the fragment reference is a pointer to a fragment to be used by the fragment update command.

35. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 34, wherein the fragment reference is a uniform resource identifier (URI).

36. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 34, wherein the fragment reference is in XPath.

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37. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 34, wherein the fragment is stored on a different computer.

38. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 34, wherein the fragment is in a first node.

39. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 38, wherein the fragment reference is in a second node and the first node and the second node are the same node.

40. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 39, wherein the first node and the second node are in a Moving Picture Experts Group (MPEG) multimedia description.

41. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 38, wherein the fragment reference is in a second node and the first node and the second node are different nodes.

42. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 41, wherein the first node and the second node are in a Moving Picture Experts Group (MPEG) multimedia description.



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43. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 31, wherein the fragment update further comprises a payload.

44. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 31, wherein the method further comprises:

determining if a multimedia description corresponding to the access unit has changed;

identifying a changed portion of the multimedia description and a corresponding access unit; and

forming the fragment update to correspond to the changed portion of the multimedia description.

45. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 31, wherein the method further comprises:

associating the access unit with a partial description.

46. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 45, wherein the partial description comprises an instance of a descriptor.

47. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 31, wherein the method further comprises:

associating the access unit with a reset point that contains a fragment that forms a complete description.

48. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 31, wherein the access unit corresponds to a description, and the method further comprises:

transmitting the encoded data stream while the description is static.

49. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 31, wherein the access unit corresponds to a description, and the method further comprises:

transmitting the encoded data stream while the description is dynamic.

50. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 31, wherein the method further comprises:

transmitting a data for decoding to a decoder.

51. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 50, wherein the data include schemas defining a description data to be transmitted.

52. (Currently amended) A non-transitory computer-readable medium having executable instruction to cause a computer to perform a method comprising:

receiving an access unit corresponding to a fragment of a multimedia description, the access unit being a network transmission data structure comprising a fragment update, wherein the fragment update comprises a command and a first fragment reference, and wherein the first fragment reference is a pointer to a first referenced fragment in a first node and the command specifies a type of command for execution by a decoder to update the multimedia description.

53. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 52, wherein the first referenced fragment is a partial description.

54. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 52, wherein the method further comprises:

comparing the first referenced fragment to a stored fragment; and  
obtaining the stored fragment if the stored fragment is the first referenced fragment.

55. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 52, wherein the first fragment reference is in hyper-text transfer protocol (HTTP).

56. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 52, wherein the access unit is a part of a Moving Picture Expert Group (MPEG) multimedia description.

57. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 52, wherein the method further comprises:

identifying a second node which the command affects; and

identifying a second fragment reference which the first fragment reference points to, wherein the second fragment reference points to the first referenced fragment.

58. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 57, wherein the second fragment reference points to a second referenced fragment within the first node, and the method further comprises:

replacing the first fragment reference with a third fragment reference pointing to the second referenced fragment.

59. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 57, wherein the second fragment reference points to a second referenced fragment within the first node, and the method further comprises:

replacing the first fragment reference with a third fragment reference pointing to a third referenced fragment within the second node.

60. (Currently amended) The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 52, wherein the fragment update further comprises a payload.

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61. (Previously presented) A system comprising:

a processor coupled to a memory through a system bus; and  
an encode process executed by the processor from the memory to cause the processor to form an access unit corresponding to a fragment of a multimedia description and form an encoded data stream from the access unit, the access unit being a transmission data structure comprising a fragment update, and the fragment update comprising a fragment update command that specifies a type of command for execution by a decoder to update the multimedia description.

62. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 61, wherein the fragment update command is selected from the group consisting of add, delete, change, and reset commands.

63. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 61, wherein the fragment update further comprises a value.

64. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 61, wherein the fragment update further comprises a fragment reference wherein the fragment reference is a pointer to a fragment to be used by the fragment update command.

65. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 61, wherein the fragment reference is a uniform resource identifier (URI).

66. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 61, wherein the fragment reference is in XPath (extensible markup language path language).

67. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 64, wherein the fragment is stored on a different system.

68. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 64, wherein the fragment is in a first node.

69. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 68, wherein the fragment reference is in a second node and the first node and the second node are the same node.

70. (Previously presented) The system of claim 69, wherein the first node and the second node are in a Moving Picture Experts Group (MPEG) multimedia description.

71. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 68, wherein the fragment reference is in a second node and the first node and the second node are different nodes.

72. (Previously presented) The system of claim 71, wherein the first node and the second node are in a Moving Picture Experts Group (MPEG) multimedia description.

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73. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 61, wherein the fragment update further comprises a payload.

74. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 61, wherein the encode process further causes the processor to determine if a multimedia description corresponding to the access unit has changed, identify a changed portion of the multimedia description and a corresponding access unit, and form the fragment update to correspond to the changed portion of the multimedia description.

75. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 61, wherein the encode process further causes the processor to associate the access unit with a partial description.

76. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 75, wherein the partial description comprises an instance of a descriptor.

77. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 61, wherein the encode process further causes the processor to associate the access unit with a reset point that contains a fragment that forms a complete description.

78. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 61, wherein the access unit corresponds to a description, and the encode process further causes the processor to

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transmit the encoded data stream through a network interface coupled to the processor through the system bus while the description is static.

79. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 61, wherein the access unit corresponds to a description, and the encode process further causes the processor to transmit the encoded data stream through a network interface coupled to the processor through the system bus while the description is dynamic.

80. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 61, wherein the encode process further causes the processor to transmit a data for decoding to a decode process through a network interface coupled to the processor through the system bus.

81. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 80, wherein the data include schemas defining a description data to be transmitted.

82. (Previously presented) A system comprising:

a processor coupled to a memory through a system bus; and

a decode process executed by the processor from the memory to cause the processor to receive an access unit corresponding to a fragment of a multimedia description, the access unit being a network transmission data structure comprising a fragment update, wherein the fragment update comprises a command and a first fragment reference, and wherein the first fragment reference is a pointer to a first



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referenced fragment in a first node, and the command specifies a type of command for execution by the processor to update the multimedia description.

83. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 82, wherein the first referenced fragment is a partial description.

84. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 82, wherein the decode process further causes the processor to compare the first referenced fragment to a stored fragment, and obtain the stored fragment if the stored fragment is the first referenced fragment.

85. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 82, wherein the first fragment reference is in hyper-text transfer protocol (HTTP).

86. (Previously presented) The system of claim 82, wherein the access unit is a part of a Moving Picture Expert Group (MPEG) multimedia description.

87. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 82, wherein the decode process further causes the processor to identify a second node which the command affects, and identify a second fragment reference which the first fragment reference points to, wherein the second fragment reference points to the first referenced fragment.

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88. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 87, wherein the second fragment reference points to a second referenced fragment within the first node, and the decode process further causes the processor to replace the first fragment reference with a third fragment reference pointing to the second referenced fragment.

89. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 87, wherein the second fragment reference points to a second referenced fragment within the first node, and the decode process further causes the processor to replace the first fragment reference with a third fragment reference pointing to a third referenced fragment within the second node.

90. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 82, wherein the fragment update further comprises a payload.

### ***Allowable Subject Matter***

Claims 1-90 are allowed.

The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:

The provision for -- a computerized method comprising:

*forming an access unit corresponding to a fragment of a multimedia description,  
the access unit being a network transmission data structure comprising a fragment*

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*update, the fragment update comprising a fragment update command that specifies a type of command for execution by a decoder to update the multimedia description; and forming an encoded data stream from the access unit*

--- wherein all the features previously described are combined in one singular embodiment, is not fairly taught or suggested by the prior art of record.

The Examiner finds particular novelty in the *access unit corresponding to a fragment of a multimedia description* as described in the Applicant Specification (Page 8 Paragraph 28, Paragraph 36-38, Figures 3-4) wherein the access unit contains a fragment update command for execution by a decoder, said command specifying the type of update to execute, for example to add, delete, or replace a fragment in a description.

Paek Column 17 Lines 10-30 disclosed a client-server system for acquiring digital data representing video content and Paek Column 24 Lines 5-15 disclosed a client receiving digital data representing video content over a bidirectional communications port. Paek disclosed using the video objects and video object hierarchies to create elements in a document type definition (DTD). Although Paek discloses that the DTD can be accessed by other computers, Paek does not teach or suggest that the DTD itself is an encoded data stream. Paek does not disclose that the DTD is created from the video objects and video object hierarchies stored in the image description record. Further Paek does not disclose wherein the DTD contains a

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fragment update command for execution by a decoder, said command specifying the type of update to execute, for example to add, delete, or replace a fragment in a description. It would have been extremely difficult to a person of ordinary skill in the networking art to discern how the video content DTD in Paek corresponds to an access unit that is a network transmission data structure including a fragment update and further implement the video content DTD by Paek as an access unit. Therefore, Paek does not teach or suggest Appellant's access unit, fragment update, or encoded data stream as claimed.

Vandersluis disclosed an Authoring System to assist in the construction and maintenance of Document Definition Files. Vandersluis disclosed wherein upon request from a Client, the system performs parameter substitution as specified in the Client's request, then visits each element in the Document Definition File, dynamically executing each element until all elements are complete, then formats the resulting data into a Data File in the format requested by the Client. Vandersluis disclosed an update command (Column 10 Lines 30-40, '*replacement operation*') for manipulating hierarchical data, as applied to XML data streams. However, in Vandersluis the user specifies the type of command to execute on the DDF through an authoring system interface illustrated in Figures 4a-d. Moreover, the DDF is not a multimedia description but is, instead, a documents of data requests. It would have been extremely difficult to a person of ordinary skill in the networking art to discern how the replacement operation and the manipulation of XML data streams disclosed by Vandersluis may be implemented as a

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fragment update command that is part of an access unit that is claimed as being a network transmission data structure. Therefore, Vandersluis cannot be properly interpreted as teaching or suggesting Appellant's fragment update command that specifies a type of command to update a multimedia description. Vandersluis further cannot be properly interpreted as teaching or suggesting Appellant's fragment update command that is part of an access unit that is claimed as being a network transmission data structure. Therefore, Vandersluis does not disclose the fragment update command as claimed.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

**Examiner's Note:** Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

In the case of amending the claimed invention, Applicant is respectfully requested to indicate the portion(s) of the specification which dictate(s) the structure relied on for proper interpretation and also to verify and ascertain the metes and bounds of the claimed invention.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to GREG BENGZON whose telephone number is (571)272-3944. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Fri. 8 AM - 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Vaughn can be reached on (571)272-3922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Greg Bengzon/

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